The enjoyment of health by our people gen-rally has, however, been interrupted, during he past season, by the prevaience of a fatal estilence, the yellow fever, in some portions the Southern States, creating an emer-mey which called for prompt and extraor-nary measures of relief. The sease appeared as an epidemic New Orieans and at other places the Lower Mississippi, soon after mid-umer. It was readily. the Lower Mississippi, soon after mid-immer. It was rapidly spread by fugitives om the infected cities and towns, and did ot disappear until early in November. The tates of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Tennes-ee have suffered severely. About one hun-red thousand cases are believed to have oc-nered of which about twenty thousand. red thousand cases are believed to he arred, of which about twenty thousan curred, of which about twenty thousand, according to intelligent estimates, proved fatal. It is impossible to estimate with any approach to accuracy the loss to the country occasioned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by this epidemic. It is to be reckoned by the hundred millions of dollars. The suffering and destitution that resulted, excited the deepest sympathy in all parts of the Union. Physicians and nurses hastened from every quarter to the assistance of the afflicted communities. Voluntary contributions of money and supplies, in every needed form, were speedily and generously furnished. The Government was able to respond in some measure to the call for help, by providing tents, medicines, and food for the sick and destitute, the requisite directions for the purpose being given, in the confident expectation that this action of the Executive would receive the sanction of Congress. About eighteen hundred tents, and rations of the value of about wenty-five thousand dollars, were sent to cities and towns which applied for them, full details of which will be furnished to Congress by the proper Department.

ment.

The fearful spread of this pestilence has awakened a very general public sentiment in favor of national sanitary administration, which shall not only control quarantine, but have the sanitary supervision of internal commerce in times of epidemics, and hold an advisory relation to the State and municipal health authorities, with power to deal with whatever endangers the public health, and which the municipal and State authorities are unable to regulate. The National Quarantine act, approved April 29, 1875, which was passed too late in the last session of Congress to provide the means for carrying it into practical operation during the past season, is a step in the direction here indicated. In view of the necessity for the most effective measures, by quarantine and otherwise, for the protection of our sea-ports, and the country generally, from this and other epidemics, it is recommended that Congress give to the whole subject early and careful consideration.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTHERN STATES. The permanent pacification of the country by the complete protection of all citizens in every civil and political right continues to be of paramount interest with the great body of our people. Every step in this direction is welcomed with public approval, and every interruption of steady and uniform progress to the desired consummation awakens general uneasiness and wide-spread condemnation. The recent Congressional elections have furnished a direct and trustworthy test of the advance thus far made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the Constitution made in the practical establishment of the right of suffrage, secured by the Constitution to the liberated race in the Southern States. All disturbing influences, real or imaginary, had been removed from all of these States. The three constitutional amendments, which conferred freedom and equality of civil and political rights upon the colored people of the South, were adopted by the concurrent action of the great body of good citizens who maintained the authority of the National Government and the integrity and perpetuity of the Union at such a cost of treasure and life, as a wise and necessary embodiment in the organic law of the just results of the war. The people of the former slave-holding States accepted these results, and gave, in every practicable form, assurances that the thirteenth, fourteenth and filteenth amendments, and laws passed in pur-

astitutional freedom and protection which tained in all the other States of the Union. e friends of law and order looked forward the conduct of these elections, as offering the general judgment of the country an portant opportunity to measure the degree which the right of suffrage could be exerted by their fellow-citizens; but a more acral enjoyment of freedom of suffrage by a colored people, and a more just and genus protection of that freedom by the committee of which they form a part, were serally anticipated than the record of the ction discloses. In some of those States in left the colored people have been unable make their opinions felt in the elections, result is mainly due to influences not dity measured or remedied by legal protecwhich the colored people have been unable of make their opinions felt in the elections, he result is mainly due to influences not usually measured or remedied by legal protection; but in the States of Louisiana and South Arolina at large, and in some particular concessional districts outside of those States, the ecords of the elections seem to compet the conclusion that the rights of the colored votures have been overridden, and their participation in the elections not permitted to be attended in the conduct as may be appropriate to their conduct as may be appropriate to determine the validity of the claims of members to their seats. In the meanwhile it becomes the duty of the Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government, each its province to inquire into any particular.

decomes the duty of the Executive and Julicial Departments of the Government, each
its province, to inquire into and punish
riolations of the laws of the United States
which have occurred. I can but repeat what
said in this connection in my last message,
hat whatever anthority rests with me to this
and I shall not hesitate to put forth, and I am
mwilling to forego a renewed appeal to the
egislatures, the courts, the executive auhorities, and the people of the States where
here wongs have been perpetrated, to give
her assistance towards bringing to justice
her offenders and preventing a repetition of
he crimes. No means within my power will
be spared to obtain a full and fair investigalon of the alleged crimes, and to secure the
onviction and just punishment of the guilty.
It is to be observed that the principal appropriation made for the Department of Jusice at the last session contained the followng clause: "And for defraying the expenses priation made for the Department of Juss at the last session contained the followclause: "And for defraying the expenses
ich may be incurred in the enforcement of
act approved February twenty-eighth,
hteen hundred and seventy-one, entitled
a act to amend an act approved
y thirtieth, eighteen hundred and
enty, entitled An act to ence the rights of citizens of the United
tes to vote in the several States of the
lon, and for other purposes," or any acts
endatory thereof or supplementary there-

nat the expenses of these proceedings will urgely exceed the amount which was thus revided, and I rely confidently upon Con-ress to make adequate appropriations to en-

or power which is conferred by the legal and constitutional suffrage. It is the right of svery citizen, possessing the qualifications preserved by law, to cast one unintimidated ballot, and to have his ballot honestly counted. So long as the exercise of this power and the enjoyment of this right are common and squal, practically as well as formally, submission to the results of the suffrage will be accorded loyally and cheerfully, and all the departments of Government will feel the rue vigor of the popular will thus expressed. No temporary or administrative interests of Government, however urgent or weighty, will ever displace the zeal of our people in lesense of the primary rights of citizenship. They understand that the protection of liberty requires the maintenance, in full vigor, of the manly methods of free speech, free press, and free suffrage, and will sustain the util authority of Government to enforce the aws which are framed to preserve these instimable rights. The material progress and wulfare of the States depend on the protection afforded to their citizens. There can be no peace without such protection, no prosperity without peace, and the whole country a deeply interested in the growth and prosperity of all its parts.

While the country has not yet reached complete unity of feeling and reciprocal condence between the communities so lately und so seriously estranged, I feel an absolute assurance that the tendencies are in that disection, and with increasing force. The power of public opinion will override all political

trance that the tendencies are in that di-tion, and with increasing force. The pow-if public opinion will override all political judices, and all sectional or State attach-uts, in demanding that all over our wide fittory the name and character of citizen of United States shall mean one and the same thing, and carry with them unchal-lenged security and respect.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

pected.

The Universal Exposition held at Paris The Universal Exposition held at Paris turing the past summer has een attended by large numbers of our citizens. The brief period llowed for the preparation and arrangement of the contributions of our citizens to his great Exposition was well employed in mergetic and judicious efforts to overcome his disadvantage. These efforts, led and disceted by the Commissioner-General, were emarkably successful, and the exhibition of the products of American Industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. rected by the coessful, and the exhibition of the products of American industry was creditable and gratifying in scope and character. The reports of the United States Commissioners, giving its results in detail, will be duly laid before you. Our participation in this commission for the favor and

trade of the world may be expected to produce useful and important results, in promoting intercourse, friendship, and commerce with other nations.

In accordance with the provisions of the act of February 25, 1878, three commissioners were appointed to an international conference on the subject of adopting a common ratio between gold and silver, for the purpose of establishing, internationally, the use of bimetallic money, and securing fixity of relative value between those metals.

Invitations were addressed to the various Governments which had expressed a willingness to participate in its deliberations. The conference held its meetings in Paris, in August last. The report of the commissioners, herewith submitted, will show its results. No common ratio between gold and silver could be agreed upon by the conference. The general conclusion was reached that it is necessary to maintain in the world the monetary functions of silver as well as of gold, leaving the selection of the use of one or the other of these two metals, or of both, to be made by each State.

Congress having appropriated at its last session the sum of \$5,500,000 to pay the award of the Joint Commission at Halifax, if, after correspondence with the British Government, on the subject of the conformity of the award to the requirements of the treaty and

award to the requirements of the treaty and to the terms of the question thereby submitted to the Commission, the President shall deem it his duty to make the payment, communications upon these points were addressed to the British Government through the legation of the United States at London. Failing to obtain the concarrence of the British Government in the views of this Government respecting the award, I have deemed it my duty to tender the sum named, within the year fixed by the treaty, accompanied by a notice of the grounds of the payment, and a protest against any other construction of the same. The correspondence upon this subject will be laid before you.

The Spanish Government has officially announced the termination of the insurrection in Cuba, and the restoration of peace throughout that island. Confident expectations are expressed of a revival of trade and prosperity, which it is earnestly hoped may prove well founded. Numerous claims of American citizens for relief for injuries or restoration of poperty have been among the incidents of long-continued hostitities. Some of these claims are in process of adjustment by Spain, and the others are promised early and careful consideration.

The treaty made with Italy, in regard to reciprocal consular privileges, has been duaward to the requirements of the treaty and

consideration.

The treaty made with Italy, in regard to reciprocal consular privileges, has been duly ratified and proclaimed.

No questions of grave importance have arisen with any other of the European pow-

arisen with any other of the European powers.

The Japanese Government has been desirous of a revision of such parts of its treaties with foreign powers as relate to commerce, and, it is understood, has addressed to each of the treaty powers a request to open negotiations with that view. The United States Government has been inclined to regard the matter favorably. Whatever restrictions upon trade with Japan are found in jurious to that people can not but affect injuriously nations holding commercial intercourse with them. Japan, after a long period of seclusion, has within the past few years made rapid strilles in the path of enlightenment and progress, and, not unreasonably, is looking forward to the time when her relations with the nations of Europe and America shall be assimilated to those which they hold with each other. A treaty looking to this end has been made, which will be submitted for the consideration of the Senate.

Senate.
After an interval of several years, the Chi-After an interval of several years, the Chinese Government has again sent envoys to the United States. They have been received, and a permanent legation is now established here by that Government. It is not doubted that this step will be of advantage to both nations in promoting friendly relations and removing causes of difference. The treaty with the Samoan Islands, having been duly ratified and accepted on the part of both Governments, is now in operation, and a survey and soundings of the harbor of Pago-Pago have been made by a naval vessel of the United States, with a view of its occupation as a naval station, if found desirable to the service. service.
Since the resumption of diplomatic rela-

sa havas station, it found desirable to the service.

Since the resumption of diplomatic relations with Maxico, correspondence has been opened and still continues between the two Governments upon the various questions which at one time seemed to endanger their relations. While no formal agreement has been reached as to the troubles on the border, much has been done to repress and diminish them. The effective force of United in inish them. The effective force of United and faithful compliance with instructions that a flit in the second of the sources of dispute, and it is now understood that a like force of Mexican troops on the other side of the river is also making an energetic movement against the marauding Indian tribes. This Government looks with the greatest in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of Mexico, and upon every evidence of strength in the national authority of mere and the number of post-routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenues or diminish the expenses of the postal congress, which met at Paris May 1, 1578, and continued in the expense of the world. It adopted a new convention, to take the place of the villized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention, to take the place of the villized countries of the world. It adopted a new convention, to take the place of the villized countries whose delegates have signed it. It was ratified and approved, by and with the proper discharge of th shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent shall take the earliest opportunity, consistent with the proper discharge of this plain duty, to recognize the ability of the Mexican Govtones of the Union obtained a menual reflectively violations of country justly expected that elections and in the Electional College, and country justly expected that elections and it is believed that the display of the again the same circumstances of legal and at the same circumstances of legal and standing and increased commercial interstanding and increased commerc ourse between their people.
With Brazil, and the Republics of Central

taken toward the development of closer commercial intercourse. Diplomatic relations have been resumed with Colombia and with Bolivia. A boundary question between the Argentine Republic and Paraguay has been submitted by those Governments for arbitration to the President of the United States, and I have, after careful examination, given a decision upon it.

A naval expedition up the Amazon and Madeira Rivers has brought back information valuable both for scientific and commercial purposes. A like expedition is about visiting the coast of Africa and the Indian Ocean. The reports of diplomatic and consular officers, in relation to the development of our foreign commerce, have iumished many facts that bave proved of public interest, and have stimulated to practical exertion the enterprise of our people.

OUR NATIONAL PINANCES.

the post-offices, or other agents of the Govfin all parts of the country for such investments.

The best mode suggested is, that the Departs
ment be authorized to issue certificates of depost, of the denomination of ten dollars,
bearing interest at the rate of 3.63 per cent,
per annum and convertible at any time with
in one year after their issue into the four per
cent, bonds authorized by the Refunding act,
and to be issued only in exchange of United
States notes sent to the Treasury by main
or otherwise. Such a provision of law, supported by suitable regulations, would enable
any person readily, without cost or risk, to
convert his money into an interest-bearing
security of the United States, and the noney
so received could be applied to the redeuntion of six per cent bonds.

The colusge of gold during the last fiscal
year was \$22,785,805, the colunge of silver
of chars, under the act passed February 25,
to \$19,845,60, of which amount \$4,845,676, of which

less resources of our country, have a fair op-portunity, and relief from present difficulties will surely follow. THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War shows that the army has been well and economically supplied, that our small force has been actively employed, and has faithfully performed all the service required of it. The morale of the army has improved, and the number of desertions has materially decreased during the year. ing the year.
The Secretary recommends— The Secretary recommends—
1. That a pension be granted to the widow of the late Lieutenant Henry H. Benner, 18th Intantry, who lost his life by yellow fever while in command of the steamer "J. M. Chambers," sent with supplies for the relief of sufferers in the South from that disease.
2. The establishment of the amulty scheme for the benefit of the heirs of deceased officers, as suggested by the Paymaster-General. eral.

3. The adoption by Congress of a plan for the publication of the records of the War of the Rebellion, now being prepared for that purposes.

purpose.
4. The increase of the extra per diem of soldier-teachers employed in post-schools, and liberal appropriations for the erection of buildings for schools and libraries at tile of buildings for schools and libraries at the different posts.

5. The repeal or amendment of the act of June 18, 1878, forbidding the "use of the Army as a pose comitons, or otherwise, for the purpose of executing the laws, except in such cases and under such circumstances as may be expressly authorized by the Constitution or by act of Congress."

6. The passage of a joint resolution of Congress legalizing the issues of rations, tents, and medicines which were made for the relief of sufferers from yellow-fever.

7. That provision be made for the erection of a fire-proof building for the preservation of certain valuable records, now constantly exposed to destruction by fire.

These recommendations are all commended to your favorable consideration.

THE NAVY. The report of the Secretary of the Navy shows that the Navy has improved during the last fiscal year. Work has been done on seventy-five vessels, ten of which have been thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea. thoroughly repaired and made ready for sea. Two others are in rapid progress towards completion. The total expenditures of the year, including the amount appropriated for the deficiencies of the previous year, were \$17,408,382.65. The actual expenses chargeable to the year, exclusive of these deficiencies, were \$15,206,914.69, or \$767,129.18 less than those of the previous year and \$4,92.577.74 less than the expenses, including the deficiencies. The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, are \$14,562,38.45—exceeding the appropriations of the present year only \$33,949.75; which excess the present year only \$33,90.75; which excess is occasioned by the demands of the Naval Academy and the Marine Corps, as explained in the Secretary's report. The appropriations for the present fiscal year are \$14,28,431.70, which, in the opinion of the Secretary, will be ample for all the current expenses of the Department during the year. The amount drawn from the Treasury from July 1, to November 1, 1878, is \$4,740,544.4, of which \$70,880.75 has been refunded, leaving as the expenditure for that period \$4,6.9,563.39, or \$20,899.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

\$20,89.24 less than the corresponding period of the last fiscal year.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.

The report of the Postmaster-General embraces a detailed statement of the operations of the Post-office Department. The expenditures of that Department for the fiscal year ended June 39, 1873, were \$34,150,984.48. The receipts, including sales of stamps, moneyorder business, and official stamps, were \$29,277,516.36. The sum of \$290,436.90, included in the foregoing statement of expenditures, is chargeable to preceding years, so that the actual expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1873, are \$53,874,847.50. The amount drawn from the Treasury on appropriations, in addition to the revenues of the Department, was \$5,307,632.82. The expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1889, are estimated at \$35,371,900, and the receipts from all sources at \$30,644,923.90, leaving a deficiency to be appropriated out of the Treasury of \$5,967,875.610. The report calls attention to the last that the compensation of postmasters and of railroads for carrying the mail is regulated by law, and that the failure of Congress to appropriate the amounts required for these purposes does not relieve the Government of responsibility, but necessarily increases the deficiency bills which Congress will be called upon to pass. In providing for the postal service, the following questions are presented: Should Congress annually appropriate a sum for its expenses largely in excess of its revenues, or should such rates of postage be established as will make the Department self-sustaining? Should the postal service be reduced by excluding from the mails, matter which does not pay its way? Should the number of post-routes be diminished? Should other methods be adopted which will increase the revenues or diminish the expenses of the postal service?

The International Postal Congress, which

countries and colonies, with a population of three hundred and fifty millions of people. On the 1st of April next it will comprise for-ty-three countries and colonies, with a popu-lation of more than six hundred and fifty ty-three countries and colonies, with a population of more than six hundred and fifty millions of people, and will soon, by the accession of the few remaining countries and colonies which maintain organized postal services, constitute, in fact, as well as in name, as its new title indicates, a Universal Union, regulating, upon a uniform basis of cheap postage-rates, the postal intercourse between all civilized nations.

Some embarrassment has arisen out of the conflict between the customs laws of this country and the provisions of the Postal Convention, in regard to the transmission of foreign books and newspapers to this country by mail. It is hoped that Congress will be able to devise some means of reconciling the difficulties which have thus been created, so as to do justice to all parties involved.

THE COURTS.

The business of the Supreme Court, and of the courts in many of the circuits, has increased to such an extent during the past years that additional 'egislation is imperative to relieve and prevent the delay of justice, and possible oppression to suitors, which is thus occasioned. The encumbered

ed many facts that lave proved of public interest, and have stimulated to practical exertion the enterprise of our people.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the Department of the Government, and of the condition of the public finances. The ordinary revenues from all sources for the facal year ended June 20, 1878, were \$357, the facal year ended June 20, 1878, were \$357, the facal year ended June 20, 1878, were \$457, the facal year ended June 20, 1878, were \$457, the facal year ended June 20, 1878, were \$457, the facal year ended year ended June 20, 1878, were \$457, the facal year ended year ended June 20, 1878, were \$457, the facal year ended year

up to the officers of the United States, thus giving new proof of the loyal spirit which, alarming rumors to the contrary notwith-standing, they have uniformly showed ever since the wishes they expressed at the council of September, 1877, had been com-plied with.

to raise them fully up to the level of the witte population of the United States; but we should not forget that they are the aborigines of the country, and called the soil their own on which our people have grown rich, powerful, and happy. We owe it to them as a moral duty to help them in attaining at least that degree of civilization which they may be able to reach. It is not only our duty—it is also on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georactown, is respectfully commanded to consideration.

The report of the board of survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the harbor of Washington and Georactown, is respectfully commanded to consideration.

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The report of the board of survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the park, west and south of the Washington Monument. The report of the board of survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the park, west and south of the Washington Monument.

The report of the board of survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the park, west and south of the Washington Monument.

The report of the board of survey, heretofore ordered by act of Congress, on the improvement of the park, west and south of the park, west and sou selves and from many concurring reports, that there is a steadily increasing desire, even among Indians belonging to comparatively wild tribes, to have their children educated. I invite attention to the reports of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, touching the experiment recently inangurated, in taking fity Indian children, boys and girls, from different tribes, to the Hampton Normal Agricultural Institute, in Virginia, where they are to receive an elementary English education and training in agriculture and other useful work, to be returned to their tribes, after the completed course, as interpreters, instructors, and examples. It is reported that the officer charged with the selection of those children might have had thousands of young Indians sent with him had it been possible to make provision for them. I agree with the Secretary of the Interior in saying that "the result of this interesting experiment, if favorable, may be destined to become an important factor in the advancement of civilization among the Indians."

The question, whether a change in the control of the Indian service should be made, was, at the last session of Congress, referred to a committee for Inquiry and report. Without desiring to anticipate that report, I venture to express the hope that, in the decision of so important a question, the views expressed above may not be lost sight of, and that the decision, whatever it may be, will arrest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing

rest further agitation of this subject, such agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the In-dians themselves.

agitation being apt to produce a disturbing effect upon the service as well as on the Indians themselves.

In the enrollment of the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, at the last session of Congress, that portion which provided for the continuation of the Hot Springs Commission was omitted. As the commission had completed the work of taking testimony on the many conflicting claims, the suspension of their labors, before determining the rights of claimants, threatened, for a time, to embarrass the interests, not only of the Government, but also of a large number of the citizens of Hot Springs, who were waiting for final action on their claims before beginning contemplated improvements. In order to prevent serious difficulties, which were apprehended, and at the solicitation of many leading citizens of Hot Springs, and others interested in the wellare of the town, the Secretary of the Interior was authorized to request the intecommissioners to take charge of the records of their proceedings, and to perform such workas could properly be done by them undre suchcircumstances, to facilitate the future adjudication of the claims at an early day, and to preserve the status of the claimants until their rights should be finally determined. The late commissioners complied with that request, and report that the testimony, in all the cases, has been written out, examined, briefed, and so arranged as to facilitate an early settlement when authorized by law. It is recommended that the requisite authority begiven at as early a day in the session as possible, and that a fair compensation be allowed the late commissioners for the expense incurred and the labor performed by them since the 28th of June last.

I invite the attention of Congress to the

since the 28th of June last.

PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

I invite the attention of Congress to the recommendations made by the Secretary of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the Interior with regard to the preservation of the timber on the public lands of the United States. The protection of the public property is one of the first duties of the Government. The Department of the Interiorshould, therefere, be enabled by sufficient appropriations to enforce the laws in that respect. But this matter appears still more important as a question of public economy. The rapid destruction of our forests is an evil fraught with the gravest consequences, especially in the mountainous districts, where the rocky slopes, once denuded of their trees, will remain so forever. There the injury, once done, can not be repaired. I fully concur with the Secretary of the Interior in the opinion that, for this reason, legislation touching the public timber in the mountainous States and Territories of the West, should be especially well considered, and that existing laws, in which the destruction of the forests is not sufficiently guarded against, should be specifily modified. Ageneral law concerning this important subject appears to me to be a matter of urgent public necessity.

OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS PRESERVATION OF FORESTS.

OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS OUR AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS
From the organization of the Government, the importance of encouraging, by all possible means, the increase of our agricultural productions has been acknowledged and urged upon the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readlest means of increasing our substantial and engaring presuperity.

Clear boiling water will remove the attention of Congress and the people as the surest and readiest means property.

The words of Washington are as applicable to the series of the seri

Advanced agriculture which can only be answered by experiments, often costly and sometimes fruitless, which are beyond the means of private individuals, and are a just proper charge on the whole nation for the benefit of the nation. It is good policy, especially in times of depression and uncertainty in other business pursuits, with a vast area of uncultivated, and hence unproductive territory, wisely opened to homestead settlement, to encourage, by every proper and legitimate means, the occupation and tillage of the soil. The efforts of the Department of Agriculture to stimulate old and introduce new agricultual industries, to improve the quality and increase the quantity of our products, to determine the value of old or establish the importance of new methods of culture, are worthy of your careful and favorable consideration and assistance by such appropriations of money and enlargement of incilities as may seem to be demanded by the present favorable conditions for the growth and rapid development of this important interest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely

terest.

The abuse of animals in transit is widely attracting public attention. A national convention of societies specially interested in the subject has recently met at Baltimore, and the fact developed, both in regard to cruelties to animals and the effect of such cruelties upon the public health, would seem to demand the careful consideration of Congress, and the enactment of more efficient laws for the prevention of these abuses. EDUCATIONAL MATTERS.

Beucational Matters.

The report of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Education shows very gratifying progress throughout the country, in all the interests commisted to the care of this important office. The report is especially encouraging with respect to the extension of the advantages of the common-school system, in sections of the country where the general enjoyment of the privilege of free schools is not yet attained.

To education more than to any other agency we are to look, as the resource for the advancement of the people, the requisite knowledge and appreciation of their rights and responsibilities as citizens, and I derire to repeat the suggestion contained in my former message in behalf of the enactment of appropriate measures by Congress for the purpose of supplementing, with national aid, the local systems of education in the several states.

tonal aid, the local systems of education in the several states.

Adequate accommodations for the great library, which is overgrowing the capacity of the rooms now occupied at the Capitol, should be provided without further delay. This invaluable collection of books, manuscripts, and illustrative art, has grown to such proportions, in connection with the copyright system of the country, as to demand the prompt and careful attention of Congress to save it from injury in its present crowded and insufficient quarters. As this library is national in its character, and must, from the nature of the case, increase even more rapidly in the future than in the past, it can not be doubted that the people will sanction any wise expenditure to preserve it and to enlarge its usefulness.

The app cal of the Regents of the Smithsonian institution for the means to organize, exhibit and make available for the public benefit the articles now stored away belonging to the National Museum. I heartly recbenefit the articles now stored away belon-ing to the National Museum, I heartily re-ommend to your favorable consideration.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

erality wisely bestowed.

The Commissioners, with evident justice, request attention to the discrimination made by Congress against the District in the donation of land for the support of the public schools, and ask that the same liberality that has been shown to the inhabitants of the various States and Territories of the United States may be extended to the District of coumbia. The Commissioners also invite attention to the damage inflicted upon public and pri-vate interests by the present location of the

-Fish may be scaled much easier by dipping into boiling water about a -Ripe tomatoes will remove ink and other stains from white cloth; also, from the hands.

-A teaspoonful of turpentine boiled with your white clothes will aid the whitening process. -Fresh meat, after beginning to sour,

vill sweeten if placed out of doors in the cool over night. —Kerosene will soften boots or shoes which have been hardened by water, and render them as pliable as new. -Milk which is turned or changed

may be sweetened, and rendered fit for use again, by stirring in a little soda. -Boiled starch is much improved by the addition of a little sperm, or a little salt, or both, or a little gum-arabic dissolved.

—In damp closets, strong rooms, safes, and other places where mildew is dreaded, a trayful of quick-lime placed there will prevent it. -Salt will curdle new milk; hence

in preparing milk-porridge, gravies, etc., the salt should not be added until the dish is prepared. -Clear boiling water will remove ea-stains and many fruit-stains. Pour the water through the stain, and thus

mixed with gum-water, is applied, and a polish obtained by rubbing in the usual

-it is stated that newly ground coffee, prinkled over game, will keep it sweet and fresh for several days. Clean the game—that is, wipe off the blood, cover the wounded parts with absorbent paper, wrap up the heads, and then sprinkle ground coffee over and among the feathers or fur, as the case may be,pack up carefully, and the game will be preerved fresh and sweet in the most unfavorable weather. Game sent loose can not, of course, be thus treated, but, if packed in boxes or hampers, a teaspoonful of coffee is enough for a brace of birds, and in this proportion for larger game. A lump of charcoal inserted in the cavity of a drawn bird is very desirable.

-To wash silks, lay the silk smooth on a clean board, rub soap upon it, and brush it with a rather hard brush. The amount of brushing requisite will de-pend on the quantity of grease upon the When it has been sufficiently brushed with the soap to cleause it from grease and dirt, it should be well brushed on both sides with clean cold water. A little alum infused in the last water with which the silk is brushed will prevent the colors from spreading. Should there be any patches of grease upon the silk, they should be removed as previously described, or by the application of a little camphene and alcohol. Folding or wringing silk when wet must be scrupulously avoided, as creases made in silk when wet will never disappear; and, in like manner, hot suds must not be used for washing silks, as it will in most instances remove the colors.

-A gentleman who was formerly tutor to the Marquis of Lorne, and a frequent visitor to him since, describes him as a man of decided ability, and says that to all appearances his married life is as happy as falls to the average lot of mortals. As to the Princess Louise, he says that there is not a more industrious woman in England. Her name is ever prominent in good and charitable works. She is a most accomplished lady, a fine artist both in sculpture and painting, and one of the best judges of laces in England. Neith-The attention of Congress is again invited to the condition of the river-front of the City of Washington. It is a matter of vital importance to the health of the residents of the National Capital, both temporary and permanent, that the low lands in front of the city, now subject to tidal overflow, should be reclaimed. In their present condition, these flats obstruct the drainage of the city, and are a dangerous source of malarial poison. The reclamation will improve the navigation of the river by will improve the navigation of the river by will improve the navigation of the river by thick boots, and diesesson and the dictates of health. thick boots, and dresses according to

A Damp Place.

The Island of Mauritius is a place where one can realize what it is to be a damp, moist, unpleasant body." If any one asked me what was the serious occupation of my life here, I hould answer without hesitation, " air ing my clothes," and it would be abso-lutely true. No one who has not seen t can imagine the damp and mildew which covers every thing if it be shu up even for a few days. Ammonia in he box or drawer keeps the gloves from being spotted like the pard, but nothing seems to avail with the other articles of clothing. Linen feels quite wet if it is eft unused in the almirah, or chest or drawers, for a week. Silk dresses break out into a measle-like rash of yel-low spots. Cotton or muslin gowns become livid, and take unto themselves a horrible charnel-house odor. Shoes and books are speedily covered a quarter of an inch deep by a mold which you can easily imagine would begin to grow ferns and long grasses in another week or so .- Good Words.

-It's sad to think how many poor girls are toiling behind store counters from morning until night with not even a o rest their heads, waiting for the oung man to put his sachel down se them to where there are no nothing but ten-cent novels and hioned bangles every week. Express. A Woman's Logic. s useless to take medicine. I shall feel to-morrow. Besides, I need the money that lovely new hat. My old one is such

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R. B. HAYES.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, December 2, 1878.

HINTS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

—Weak tea is very useful for cleaning furniture.

—Cool rain-water and soda will remove machine-grease from washable fabrics.

—Oxalic acid will take iron or ink stains out of cloths. Wash the cloths after using it.

—Fish may be scaled much easier by dinning into boiling water about a gling divide remove and water and sold will respect to the country of the

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